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NICKEL POSITIVE ELECTRODE ACTIVE MATERIAL AND  
NICKEL METAL HYDRIDE STORAGE BATTERY

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a positive electrode active material that can be used in an alkaline storage battery and a nickel metal hydride storage battery.

### 2. Description of Related Art

With the recent spread of portable devices, alkaline storage batteries are demanded to have higher capacity. Particularly, nickel metal hydride storage batteries are secondary batteries, which comprise positive electrodes mainly composed of nickel hydroxide and negative electrodes mainly composed of a hydrogen-absorbing alloy, have spread as secondary batteries of high capacity and high reliability.

Conventional positive electrodes for alkaline storage batteries will be explained below.

The positive electrodes for alkaline storage batteries are roughly classified into two types that are sintered and unsintered. The former type of positive electrode is prepared by sintering a core material such as a punching metal and a nickel powder to obtain a nickel sintered substrate having a porosity of about 80%, impregnating the resulting substrate with

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an aqueous solution of a nickel salt such as aqueous nickel nitrate solution and then dipping the substrate in an aqueous alkaline solution, thereby to produce nickel hydroxide in the porous nickel sintered substrate. The positive electrode thus produced has a limited substrate porosity, which makes it difficult to increase the porosity. It is thus impossible to increase the content of the active material to fill in. This difficulty was a limit of conventional storage batteries in improving their capacity.

The latter positive electrodes are those disclosed in, e.g., JP-A-50-36935, which are obtained by filling nickel hydroxide as an active material in a sponge-like three-dimensionally continuous nickel metal-made porous substrate having a porosity of 95% or more. This type has now been widely used for secondary batteries as positive electrodes of high capacity.

For the unsintered positive electrodes of the latter type, it was proposed to fill spherical nickel hydroxide particles in a porous substrate, in terms of the demanded higher capacity. More specifically, the unsintered positive electrodes are obtained by filling spherical nickel hydroxide particles having a particle diameter of several to several tens  $\mu\text{m}$  in the porous part (a pore size of approximately 200 to 500  $\mu\text{m}$ ) of the sponge-like porous substrate.

Nickel hydroxide particles, which are located around the skeleton of the nickel metal, maintain a

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conductive network so that charging/discharging response proceeds smoothly. However, the response of nickel hydroxide particles, which are apart from the skeleton, is not satisfactorily smooth.

5           In order to improve a utilization ratio of  
the filled nickel hydroxide in the unsintered positive  
electrodes, a conductive agent is employed in addition  
to nickel hydroxide as an active material, whereby the  
spherical nickel hydroxide particles are electrically  
10 connected with each other.

Cobalt compounds such as cobalt hydroxide and cobalt monoxide, metallic cobalt, metallic nickel and the like are used as the conductive agent. Thus, it becomes possible to fill the active material at a high density in unsintered type positive electrodes, and the capacity can be increased as compared with the sintered type positive electrodes.

Furthermore, JP-A 8-148145 discloses a method for producing an active material of a positive electrode for high capacity nickel metal hydride storage batteries that are excellent in overdischarge characteristics and meet the market demand for improvement of cycle characteristics, which comprises coating a cobalt compound on an active material nickel hydroxide and subjecting the cobalt compound to an alkali oxidation treatment to convert the compound to a higher order cobalt oxide. JP-A 9-73900 discloses an improvement of the above method.

According to these methods, the nickel hydroxide powders coated with the cobalt compound are sprayed with an aqueous alkaline solution under fluidization or dispersion in the heated air. As a result, it has become possible to make alkaline storage batteries of high energy density, which are improved in utilization ratio of an active material and battery characteristics such as high rate discharge characteristics as compared with the conventional methods in which the cobalt compound is added as an external additive.

Moreover, in alkaline storage batteries, a phenomenon of reduction of charging efficiency occurs when a temperature of the batteries is high. For solving this problem, the electrolyte used in nickel metal hydride storage batteries is optimized. Further, calcium compounds or rare earth oxides such as yttrium oxide and ytterbium oxide that improve the high-temperature charging efficiency are added to positive electrode active materials. This is disclosed, for example, in JP-A-9-92279.

#### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

However, even though such conventional additives are added to positive electrodes in an increased amount to enhance the capacity and improve the high-temperature charging efficiency, it is difficult to improve the charging efficiency any

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further.

Therefore, in light of the foregoing problems, the main object of the present invention is to provide a nickel metal hydride storage battery  
5 having an improved charging efficiency at high temperatures even in a smaller amount of an additive that will be attained through activation of the additive.

To achieve the foregoing object, the present  
10 invention provides a nickel metal hydride storage battery that uses a positive electrode comprising an active material containing nickel hydroxide particles and at least one rare earth compound obtainable by treating a rare earth oxide with an aqueous alkaline  
15 solution and an oxidizing agent.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention shall become more apparent from the following description of the invention.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

20 FIG. 1 is a graph which shows a relation between the temperature of the battery and the utilization ratio in Example 1.

FIG. 2 is a graph which shows a relation between the content of powders and the utilization  
25 ratio in Example 2.

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# DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a nickel positive electrode active material comprising nickel hydroxide particles and at least one rare earth compound obtainable by treating a rare earth oxide with an aqueous alkaline solution and an oxidizing agent.

The rare earth oxide is activated by treating with an aqueous alkaline solution and an oxidizing agent. By using this activated rare earth compound, the discharging efficiency at high temperatures can be improved even in a smaller amount of the additive.

The rare earth oxide is typically represented by formula  $M_2O_3$ , wherein M is a rare earth element. The rare earth oxide include the oxides of scandium, yttrium, promethium, gadolinium, terbium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, thulium, ytterbium and lutetium, preferably the oxides of yttrium, lutetium, ytterbium, holmium, erbium and thulium, more preferably, the oxides of yttrium, lutetium and ytterbium. These oxides may also be used in an appropriate combination.

The aqueous alkaline solution is preferably an aqueous solution containing at least one member selected from lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide.

Preferably, the oxidizing agent contains at least one of an aqueous sodium hypochlorite solution and an aqueous potassium hypochlorite solution.

The rare earth compound is added preferably

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in a total amount of 0.1 to 4.0% by weight based on the nickel hydroxide particles.

When two or more members of the rare earth compound are employed, for instance, when yttrium and  
5 lutetium compounds are used in combination, the amount of each compound preferably meets  $50 \geq X \geq 5$ , when the weights of yttrium and lutetium compounds are  $(100-X)\%$  by weight and  $X\%$  by weight, respectively.

Further when, e.g., ytterbium and lutetium  
10 compounds are used, the amount of each compound preferably meets  $50 \geq X \geq 5$ , when the weights of ytterbium and lutetium compounds are  $(100-X)\%$  by weight and  $X\%$  by weight, respectively.

The present invention further relates to a  
15 nickel metal hydride storage battery comprising a positive electrode containing nickel hydroxide particles and the additives described above, a negative electrode mainly composed of a hydrogen-absorbing alloy and a separator. The nickel hydroxide particles,  
20 hydrogen-absorbing alloys and separators have no particular limitation to their constituents and hence, any materials known in the art may be used. As the nickel hydroxide particles, there may be used, e.g., nickel hydroxide solid solution particles in which  
25 metal ions such as cobalt, zinc or cadmium ions or the like are dissolved to form a solid solution and if necessary and desired, a cobalt compound such as cobalt hydroxide or cobalt monoxide, metallic cobalt, metallic

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nickel, etc. may also added as a conductive agent.

While the present invention is not limited to any theory or mechanism, the inventors presume as follows.

5           According to JP-A 9-92279, rare earth oxides are used as additives to positive electrodes. The rare earth oxides added that enters into a battery are converted into the hydroxides but some are dissolved in an electrolyte though it is in a trace amount. In this  
10 reaction,  $H_2O$  in the electrolyte is consumed. The charging efficiency of the battery is dependent on a concentration of the electrolyte. When the electrolyte concentration becomes higher, the charging efficiency decreases. The consumption of  $H_2O$  in the electrolyte  
15 inside the battery results in increasing the electrolyte concentration in the battery, which might reduce the charging efficiency. Therefore, according to the present invention, the rare earth oxide is previously treated outside the battery.

20           In addition, by treating the rare earth oxide with the aqueous alkaline solution and the oxidizing agent outside the battery, it is assumed that the rare earth oxide would form a rare earth hydroxide precursor having a higher activity. Rare earth hydroxides are  
25 highly crystalline, whereas the rare earth hydroxide precursors used in the present invention have disordered crystalline structures compared with those of the rare earth hydroxides. The rare earth hydroxide

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precursors are considered to be coordinated with an alkali or water molecule. It is thus likely that such precursors would possess a larger number of active sites at the interface with the electrolyte compared  
5 with the rare earth hydroxides.

Therefore, according to the present invention, a rare earth hydroxide precursor, preferably, an yttrium hydroxide precursor, a lutetium hydroxide precursor or an ytterbium hydroxide precursor is employed as an  
10 additive. In the specification, the term "rare earth hydroxide precursor" is used to mean a rare earth compound that is obtained by treating a rare earth oxide with the aqueous alkaline solution and the oxidizing agent. The precursor may also contain  
15 unreacted rare earth oxides or rare earth hydroxides in such an amount that does not impair the objects of the invention.

It is assumed that the rare hydroxide precursors would be distinguishable from the rare earth  
20 hydroxide and the rare earth oxide, for example, based on the change of the weights. The oxide does not change its weight so much by heating up to about 400°C, but the hydroxide changes its weight around 200°C to 300°C, since the hydroxide alters to the oxide at the  
25 temperatures. The precursor would show the weight change around 100°C, because of the elimination of the physical absorbed water at about 100°C and the elimination of the crystallization water over 100°C.

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Having thus generally described the present invention, the following specific examples are provided to illustrate the invention. The examples are not intended to limit the scope of the invention in any way.

#### Examples

##### Example 1

After 5 g of yttrium oxide was added to 200 cm<sup>3</sup> of 30 wt% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, the mixture was stirred. In the resulting suspension was gradually added 100 cm<sup>3</sup> of 20% aqueous sodium hypochlorite solution. After bubbling of oxygen was completed, the solution was filtered and the precipitate was washed with water. The precipitate was dried with a vacuum drier to give yttrium hydroxide precursor.

Next, 300 g of nickel hydroxide powders, 30 g of cobalt hydroxide powders, 6 g of zinc oxide and 3 g of the powders obtained by the above procedure were mixed to prepare a paste. A foamed metal was filled with the paste, followed by drying and rolling to make a positive electrode plate. After rolling, the positive electrode plate had a thickness of about 750  $\mu$ m. A theoretical capacity of the electrode was 1300 mAh (the theoretical capacity was calculated based on nickel hydroxide as having 289mAh/g assuming that nickel hydroxide causes one electron reaction).

Then, a paste for a negative electrode was prepared by mixing a hydrogen-absorbing alloy of AB<sub>5</sub> type with 1 wt% of a carbon material, 1 wt% of PTFE and water. The paste was coated on a foamed metal, followed by drying and rolling. A thickness of the negative electrode thus prepared was 420  $\mu$ m after rolling. The electrode had a theoretical capacity of 1900 mAh.

As a separator, nonwoven fabric made of polypropylene was used. A thickness of the separator was 130  $\mu$ m.

These positive and negative electrodes and the separator described above were disposed in the order of positive electrode-separator-negative electrode-separator. The entire system was rolled in a spiral form and encased in a battery case of A4 size. The case was filled with a given volume of an alkali electrolyte solution. Thereafter, the case was sealed at the upper part with a sealing plate to make a sealed type nickel metal hydride storage battery.

The battery was charged at 130 mA in the atmosphere of 25°C for 15 hours and then discharged at 260 mA until discharge voltage reached 1 V. A utilization ratio (the ratio of actual discharge capacity/theoretical capacity of positive electrode, which is shown in percentage) determined from the discharge capacity under the given conditions was 98%. This battery is referred to as battery A of the present

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invention in Example 1.

For comparison, two types of batteries were prepared.

One battery for comparison was prepared in a manner similar to Example 1 except that yttrium oxide was used without any treatment, in place of the yttrium hydroxide precursor obtained in Example 1 by treating yttrium oxide with the aqueous alkaline solution and the oxidizing agent. This battery is referred to as battery X.

Another battery for comparison was prepared using a positive electrode to which no yttrium oxide was added. This battery is referred to as battery Y. The batteries X and Y showed a utilization rate of 98%, respectively, in the atmosphere of 25°C.

Next, these batteries were charged at 130 mA in the atmospheres of 25°C, 45°C, 50°C, 55°C and 60°C, respectively. The temperature was then lowered to 25°C and the batteries were discharged at 260 mA.

FIG. 1 shows a utilization ratio at each temperature, in which solid line, chain line and dotted line designate utilization ratios of battery A and batteries X and Y for comparison, respectively.

As is clear from FIG. 1, in the battery of the present invention, the charging efficiency increased more at elevated temperatures, as compared to the batteries to which known yttrium oxide was added.

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Example 2

Positive electrodes to which the yttrium hydroxide precursor powders prepared as in Example 1 were added in the amounts of 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0 and 5.0 wt% were made and nickel metal hydride storage batteries of A4 size were fabricated as in Example 1.

These batteries were charged at 130 mA in an atmosphere of 55°C, and then the temperature was lowered to 25°C. The batteries were then discharged at 260 mA. The utilization ratio in this case is shown in FIG. 2. As is clear from FIG. 2, the optimum range for the amount of the precursor added to improve the charging efficiency is noted and a preferred range is found to be 0.1 to 4.0 wt%.

Example 3

Five grams of yttrium oxide and 5 g of lutetium oxide were added to 300 cm<sup>3</sup> of 30 wt% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution followed by stirring. In the resulting suspension was gradually added 200 cm<sup>3</sup> of 20% aqueous sodium hypochlorite solution. After bubbling of oxygen was completed, the solution was filtered and the precipitate was washed with water. The precipitate was treated in the same manner as in Example 1 to prepare a battery added with 2 wt% of the precursor thus obtained. A utilization ratio of the battery at 55°C was 92%. A similar effect was obtained even when

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In the Examples above, the powders obtained by treating yttrium oxide and lutetium oxide with the aqueous alkaline solution and the oxidizing agent were used but similar effects can be obtained also with ytterbium oxide.

In the Examples described above, sodium hypochlorite was used as the oxidizing agent but similar effects can also be obtained when potassium hypochlorite is employed.

The addition of cobalt oxide or zinc oxide used in the Examples above should not be deemed to limit the invention but is merely given by way of examples.

As described above, the nickel metal hydride storage battery using the positive electrode of the

invention which is added with the rare earth compound treated with the aqueous alkaline solution and the oxidizing agent provides markedly improved efficiencies especially at high temperatures, resulting in an  
5 immensely valuable industrial utility.

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